

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18. 1739.

7. 1191.

To RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;

SIR,

As I was taking a Walk one Day last Week in St. James's Park, I accidentally cast my Eye on the inclosed Paper, which I send you, that you may publish or dispose of as you see proper.

I am SIR,

St. James's Coffee-House, April 9.

Your constant Reader

J. H.

To G. L., Esq.

SIR,



ACCORDING to my Promise, I shall give you an Account of what hath pass'd in the Country since my coming down; tho' I am afraid it will be as unpleasant to you in Reading as it is to me in Writing. Sure I am that Things are here alter'd much from what they were. Formerly, when I came to my Seat, I was met and complimented by the most considerable of my Neighbours; my Steadiness and Virtue commended, and a thousand good Qualities ascribed to me, which I had the Modesty to deny my having any Title to, and the Sense to know that I therein speak the Truth. But the Scene is now changed; I was here two or three Days before I saw any Body; and when by Chance I met with some of my Friends, they told me they were glad to see me in good Health, talk'd of the Weather, and other general Topics, but studiously avoided News, or any particular Conversations with me; which shew'd plainly, that they saw Things in other Lights than they did, and that I was thought either less honest or less knowing in Times past. This Behaviour of theirs disconcerted me so much, that, for some Days, I was very melancholy, saw no Company, and had much ado to recover Spirits enough to form any Resolution. At length, however, I came to this, that I would send for some Gentlemen, who have been always in our Sentiments, and expatulate freely with them on the present State of Affairs, and on the Reasonableness of our coming.

It would be wasting your Time and my own to enter into a minute Detail of the Messages, Manner, Time and Place of our Meeting; it is sufficient that I inform you, that with some Difficulty my Proposal was agreed to, and a Meeting was had; at which were present five Gentlemen of your Acquaintance, as well as mine, whose Names you will learn from the Bearer my Servant. I opened our Conference with observing, that I suspected I had not the same Share in their Confidence which I formerly had; and that my Sense thereof, tho' I was not conscious of any Reason by me afforded, had induced me to treat this Favour, in order to endeavour to come to a better Understanding. They thank'd me very obligingly for this Mark of my Respect; but, at the same time, own'd frankly that my Conjecture was right; that they were intirely dissatisfy'd with our late Behaviour; and that, in short, they were resolv'd to desert the Opposition. You will easily guess what I said to them on this Subject, and how warmly I press'd them not to desert the Service of their Country on Account of any present Difficulties which adhering to their Duty might induce. One of them, who took upon him to speak for the rest, told me roundly, that this Doctrine did not square at all with the Examples which we had set them; that a steady, or rather obstinate Opposition for many Years, had been of no farther use than to keep up Hears and Animosities, to encourage Luxury and Corruption, to bind down the Burden of our publick Debts, and to break the Neck of many good Designs; that it was not likely this Conduct should bring forth any better Fruit in Futurity than it had done, for which Reason he thought that it ought to be laid aside; in hopes, that when the whole Thoughts of the Nation were bent on national Ends, Things might be forced into a better Channel than any into which they had hitherto run.

UPON this, I told them that there was no joining with the Administration while an Army was kept

up, because that was inconsistent with our Constitution, and dangerous to our Liberties. Their Spokesman answer'd, that they began to conceive their abandoning the Opposition was the only Way to get rid of the Army, since nothing could be more evident than that Hears and Jealousies among the People, attended frequently by Tumults and Seditions, were the most plausible, and indeed the only rational Arguments for keeping our present Number of Forces on foot; that in fact it was unjust to expect a Reform in the Army, while a Spirit of Discord and Dissension visibly increased in the Nation, while the Laws were with Difficulty put in Execution, and while many with Impunity employ'd both their Tongues and Pens to persuade the Vulgar of the Lawfulness of those Things which afterwards lost them their Lives; that the late Riots in Wiltshire had taught them, that a Mob might plunder, and an Army protect; and that they were confirm'd in this, from the Consideration that, if there had been any favourable Circumstances on the Side of the Rioters, they would most certainly have been exposed to the View of the Publick, and warmly insisted on by the Patriots, who would otherwise be accessary to Murder by concealing them.

I then took Notice of the great Disadvantage we lay under on Account of the Number of Place-men, which I conceive to be an Army which cannot be defended. In Answer to this, it was said, that Officers were either useful or useless; that if they were useful, they must be discharged by a certain Set of Men, and that it could not be expected that an Administration would fill them with their Enemies; that the asserting a Place biased a Man's Conscience, without Proof, was what they could not admit, because in Consequence thereof our own Conduct, from the Beginning, would be render'd very suspicious, since if the having a Place biased a Man in Favour of him who gave it, the Want of a Place might bias him against another from whom he expected it. Wherefore, with respect to useful Officers, they saw no Room to believe, that a Man's serving his Country in one Respect, should naturally and unavoidably lead him to injure it in another; and that as to useless Officers, they hoped they were but very few in Number, since they could scarce recollect any which had not been heretofore discharged by Malecontents, who must have been Men of very little Conscience then, or under strong Convictions now, which would be best proved by their making Requisition to the Publick.

BEATEN from this Topic, I set before them the Impossibility of performing what seem'd to be expected from us, alledging, that Debates were now Things of Course, and that all Arguments necessarily yielded to the Question: On this Head too they were prepar'd; they said that Debates were never warmer, longer, or more labour'd than they had been of late, and that therefore there could be no Pretence of Want of Freedom of Speech, or Opportunity of setting any Point in its true Light: That for any Set of Men to think their loud Alleviations, that Truth, Honesty and good Sense were only to be found in their Speeches would go down with the World, was not only preposterous and absurd, but empty and ridiculous: That Mankind would think for themselves, and would no more endure to be bullied in Words by the Patriots, than they would submit to be mistreated by Persons in Power: That there was apparently an Air of Impudence and Self-sufficiency in all the Appeals made by the Patriots to the People, which prejudiced them more in the Eyes of Men of Sense, than all that was or could be said against them. As to the Question, it was insist'd upon, that it was the natural and necessary End of all Debates; and to infer that those were certainly in the Right against whom it went, from the presumed Venality and Corruption of the Age, was to remove all Distinctions between Right and Wrong, to convert a Minority into a Minority, and a Minority into a Majority; in short, to take away Certainty for ever, and under Colour of removing a supposed Evil, to establish the greatest of all Evils, Anarchy and endless Confusion.

We came now to the grand Point, the extraordinary Step we have taken, which I justify'd by saying, that desperate Diseases must have despe-

rate Cures. My Friends readily agreed to this; but they insist'd, that in the Case before them there was no Cure at all. They insist'd, that, on the first Appearance of the Thing, it was most unreasonable, because, at the Time they took this Step, this great and extraordinary Step, they did not pretend so much as to give a Reason for it, but had left the People in the Dark from that Time to this. That however common such Proceedings might be in Polish Dyets, it had never been heard of in this Kingdom; and that whatever Light it might stand in to hasty, hot-headed Men, who had nothing in View but the Gratification of their own Passions, yet, to sober and unprejudiced Persons, it gave so deep an Insight into the true Designs of the Opposition, that they could no longer doubt of the Measures they were to take, since concurring with them was plainly to give up the Constitution.

They further observ'd, that this Proceeding was not only wrong in its Nature, but wrong upon their own Principles, inasmuch as it put all Things into the Hands of our Enemies. They took Notice of the Impossibility of persuading the British Nation to fall off from, or fly in the Face of a Parliament. That King Charles I. could not do it when he assembled a Majority of Lords and Commons at Oxford, as may be seen in Lord Clarendon's History. That our Constitution was a Thing settled and clear, not to be affected by warm Speeches, or demolished by Two-penny Journals. That Attempts of this Sort were doubly dangerous, and like a Sword with two Edges, threatening to cut off the Hopes of Posterity, either by Rebellion or Tyranny. That all this Time the Conduct of the Administration was perfectly regular, moderate, and consistent with our Form of Government. That by Degrees all Ranks of People would discern this, and cleave close to those who had the Laws and Legislature on their Side.—You may be sure, Sir, these Doctrines gave me sufficient Disquiet: I must tell you freely I begin to have Notions very different from those I have had, and that I can see no other Method by which Safety can be acquired than that of turning into the old Road, and blotting out, if possible, the Memory of what we have done. If you do not approve of my Sentiments, be pleas'd to deal candidly with me, and let me know yours. This is no trivial Business; arch Turns of Wit, Citations from French Authors, or the Authority of Dr. D. A. will not convince the People. Besides, Posterity will expect some Account of this Matter, and I hope they will have a better than what one of my Friends suggest'd as a true State of the Case, viz. That after many Years thirsting after Places, and trying in vain all possible Means of getting at them, our Disappointments had at last made us mad, and put us upon running away. If it be so, let us recover our Wits, and, to avoid going to Bedlam, go to the House again.

I am yours, &c F. P.

The GRUMBLER'S CREED.

As many have publish'd, in Verse and in Prose, The Creeds which themselves, or which others compose, So I by the Spirit of Grumbling am sent, To teach you the Faith of a true Malecontent. I believe that if we're of the Council of Kings, From Rebelling Damnation most certainly springs. But by others directed, why then I maintain, That Loyalty's Madness, Obedience in vain. Thus much for the King, and for the King's *** If He trusts not to us, let Him soon be *** And next for the People, I hold it their Part, To read our Instructions, and get them by Heart. Which done, I'll allow, without other Pretence, Their Claim to be Confidants, and speak Election Sense. These Conditions neglected, the People I swear, Become stupid and rude as a dull Ox. For Ministers all, I believe they are Knaves, And those who obey them a Parcel of Slaves. I believe that a Rascal it would not make it, Is worse than a War, and would have you forsake it. I also believe, that in Senate once cross'd, To desert is the best Way of keeping one's Post. These Points I believe, till I come into Play, And then I'll believe quite a contrary Way

To-day

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Extract of Letters from Constantinople of February 16 and 20. N. S.

THE Manner in which the Porte rejected the exorbitant Proposals of Thomas Kouli Kan, has determined him to make more moderate Offers for establishing a lasting Peace between the Turkish and Persian Empires: And, instead of insisting any farther on the Restitution of the Place conquer'd by the former from the latter, he confines himself now to the three Articles that follow. 1. That the Grand Seignior establish a new Regulation for the Persian Caravans that travel in his Dominions; and that certain Duties which they have hitherto been obliged to pay be suppress'd. 2. That Methods be taken to put an End to the Religious Differences that divide the Subjects of the two Empires, with regard to the Sects of Omar and Ali. 3. That the Promise made by the Grand Seignior of sending back to Persia a certain Number of Families taken Prisoners by the Turks, having not been performed, he demands of the Grand Seignior to satisfy that Engagement, or else to pay a Sum of Money by way of Indemnification. 'Tis not doubted but these three Articles may easily be settled. What makes Kouli Kan so tractable is, that he is not in a Condition to renew the War with the Porte; for 'tis as much as he can do, with all his Wisdom and Policy, to baffle the Intrigues of those who are jealous of his Power; and all his Forces are but barely sufficient to secure him from a Surprise from the Great Mogul, who, by a Treaty with the Grand Seignior, has engaged to attack Kouli Kan whenever he threatens to molest his Highness.

In a late Divan held for settling the Operations of the Campaign, at which the Kan of the Crim Tartars assisted, who was sent for by the Grand Seignior on purpose, it was proposed to the said Kan to make a Diversion on the Side of the Ukraine; but he represented, that so uncertain was he of what Motions the Russians might make, that he was obliged to be upon his Guard, that he might be in a Condition to repulse them if they should return into his Country; that what with the Russians, and what with the Tartars, who had done all they could to deprive their Enemies of the Means of Subsistence, two thirds of the Crim were ruined; that he was not able to mount above 40,000 Men on Horseback; that with this Body of Troops he should observe the Motions of the Russian Army; and that if the latter did not make any Incursion into the Crim, he would endeavour to invade the Ukraine again, or to favour the Siege of Asof, in case the Grand Seignior should persist in his Design to attack that Place. The Grand Seignior approved of the Regulations proposed by the Kan, and has also given Orders for reinforcing the Squadron which the Captain Basha is to command on the Black Sea, with 8 Sultana's, or Men of War, and 14 Gallies. The last Advices from the Basha Count de Bonneval, say he is sick, and narrowly watch'd in the Place to which he is banish'd.

Vienna, March 31. O. S. The Army which is to act against the Infidels under the Velt Marshal de Wallis, who is suppos'd to be arriv'd by this Time at Belgrade, is to assemble at Futack, not far from that City. According to a List which is published of the General Officers that are to serve under him, there are three Velt Marshals, viz. Philippi, Neuperg, and the Prince of Saxe Hilburghausen; three Generals of Horse, viz. Sehr, Stirum, and Bathiani; 23 Lieutenant Generals, and 30 Major Generals, both of Horse and Foot.

Dresden, April 3. The Court is preparing to set out for Leipzick to see the Fair. The last Letters from Warsaw say, that when the Great General of the Crown was inform'd of the Outrage and Spoil committed on the Polish Frontiers by the Tartars, at their Return from their unsuccessful Expedition to the Ukraine, when they plunder'd two little Towns, besides Villages, and carried off the Inhabitants into Slavery, he sent Expresses to the Sultans of those Tartars, and to the Turkish Bashes that reside nearest to the said Frontier to complain thereof, and to demand Satisfaction. And we hear that the Crown General has already received an Answer from the Sultan who commands the said Tartars, wherein he alleges, by way of Excuse, that his Troops were really ignorant that the Places which they plunder'd belong'd to the Republick; and he promises not only to send back the Polish Subjects who have been carried off, but also to make good all the Damages which the Tartars have committed.

Madrid, March 20 O. S. Besides the Edict lately mentioned, whereby the King puts off the Payment of the Assignments on the Royal Funds, there is another come out, which lays an additional Duty of 4 Reals per Pound to that on Tobacco Snuff, of which there is so great a Consumption in this Kingdom, that it will bring great Sums into the Royal Treasury, and be a Means to replace the considerable Draught made from thence for the Satisfaction of the Demands of the English Merchants.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Lisbon, March 28. N. S. On the 15th Inst. arrived the Ansley, Allen, from London: On the 16th, the Brogdon, Hooper, from Carolina; the Everly, Tranmere, from Newcastle; the Matilda, Hanway, from London; and the Providence, Allen, from Bristol: On the 17th, the Pretty Pachy, Cox, from Genoa; the Syrian Waters, Sherborn, from Alicante; the Elizabeth, Cunningham, from ditto; the Hope, Cane, from Terceira; and the Mary, Branham, from Shoreham: On the 18th, the Fortune, Mercer, from Nantz; the Charming Peggy, Weston, from Cadiz; the Elizabeth and Mary, Maccarty, from Leghorn; the Fream, Green, from Philadelphia; the Sarah, Lynch, from Bilbao; and the Malton, Preston, from Oporto: On the 19th, the Preston, Hallum; and the Coronation, Tomber, from London; the John and Elizabeth, Borrows, from Topham; and the Margaret, Mould, from New England: On the 20th, the Placett, Man, from London; and the John and Mary, Wills, from Topham: On the 21st, the Rose, Pointer, from Portsmouth; the Thomas and Rachel, Cook, from Hull; and the Thomas and Elizabeth, Tiviot, from Southampton: On the 22d, the Nestor, Everard; the Houghton, Hancock; and the Bethulia, Collins, from London; the Isabella, Price, from Wisbeech; the Elizabeth and Catherine, Square, from Tinnmouth; the Susanna, Thompson; and the Greyhound, Allaley, from Newcastle; the Courtney, Hooker, from Topham; the Princess de Ereyra, Chaillon, from Havre; the George, Eltringham, from Wisbeech; the Two Brothers, Moale, from Topham; and the Two Sisters, Thurman, from Dartmouth: On the 23d, the Port Merchant, Colson, from —; the Rebecca, Roe, from Drogheda; the Charming Mary, Lyon, from London; and the Indian Queen, Ferguson, from Chichester: On the 24th, the Expedition, Barker, from Hull; the Prince of Orange, Williamson; and the Penial, Brown, from Cork; the Nancy, Luckett, from London; and the Providence, Wilkinson, from Wisbeech: On the 25th, the Caesar, Robinson, from Hull; the Betty, Rouse, from Whitehaven; the Expedition, Swain, from Waterford; and the Unity, Thompson, from Limerick: On the 26th, the Boulter, Weales, from London; and the Carthage, Goatsley, from Bristol: On the 27th, the India Merchant, Barlow, from Georgetown; the Isabella, Arbuthnot, from Berwick; the Sarah and Margaret, Spanton, from Newcastle: On the 28th, the Providence, Richardson; and the Catherine, Connor, from Cork; the Prince Frederick, Wade, from Hull; the Charming Sally, Gutteridge, from Hull; and the Limston, Bulson, from Topham: On the 15th, sailed the Mayflower, Driscoll, for Bristol; and the Conveener, Eldale, for Scotland: On the 16th, the Molly, Capell, for Hamburg; the Henry and Susanna, Thrall, for St. Michael's; the Joseph and Elizabeth, Williams, for London; and the Diligence, Wilson, from Aviero: On the 19th, the St. Jarvoiswood, Baily, for Rotterdam: On the 22d, the Marmaduke, Bowman, for London; the Amelia, Wood, for Scotland: On the 25th, the Providence, Wedderburn, for the Straights.

Elfenour, April 18. N. S. On the 17th came in the Ship commanded by David, Bowman, from Lubbeck for Leith.

Those bound for the Baltick are sailed, with a favourable Wind, whereby some of the outward-bound are still detained here.

Amsterdam, April 22. N. S. In the Texel is arrived the Hannah, William Pearson, from Salo; and the Jemima, John Bromitt, from Santa Cruz in Barbary.

Amsterdam, April 24. N. S. In the Texel is arrived the Dantzick Merchant, Henry West, from Carolina.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, April 16. Wind N. N. W. His Majesty's Ship the Garland sailed this Morning. Remain his Majesty's Ships the Newcastle, Pembroke, Kennington, Tartar, Deal, Castle, Flye, Otter, and Tryal. Came down and sailed through without stopping, the Queen of Portugal, King; and the Robert and Mary, Clark, for Lisbon; the Fanny, Higginson, for

Ireland; the Duke of Lorain, Phillips, for Genoa; and the Judith, Bradshaw, for Oporto.

Gravesend, April 16. Passed by the St. Lucar, Bush, from Guernsey; the St. Johannes, Torck, from Norway; the Mary, Gilby, from Calais; the Emperor, Helt, from Stockholm; and the Jenny and Nancy, Lux, from South Carolina.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Thomas and Rachel, Wilberfoss, from Hull; the Penn Galley, Hughes, from Dublin; the Maffra, Smith; and the Bee, Burtford, from London, all at Lisbon.

L O N D O N.

To-morrow being Maundy Thursday, the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, and Sub-Almoner to his Majesty, will distribute his Majesty's Alms in Whitehall Chapel to 56 poor Men and Women in Manner following, viz. To each 3 Ells of Holland, a Piece of Woollen Cloth, a Pair of Shoes and Stockings, 20s. in a Purse, 56 Silver Pence, Two-pences and Three-pences, a Loaf and a Platter of Fish.

Yesterday a Journeyman Carpenter belonging to Mr. Lock of King's-street, Westminster, being at work in St. Margaret's Church in pulling down the Triumphal Arch, call'd the King's Arms, which was set up at the Restoration, one of the Pieces unfortunately fell upon him and broke both his Legs, that the Bones came quite thro' the Skin, and was much bruised besides: He was afterwards carried to the Infirmary at Westminster.

BANKRUPTS.

Philip Cooke, of St. George the Martyr, Middlesex, Chapman.

Matthew Robinson, late of East Greenwich, Kent, Brickmaker.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge	06 24	06 55

Bank Stock 143 1-4th. India 170. South Sea 101 3-8ths, 1-half. Old Annuity 113 7-8ths to 114. New Ditto 111 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 106 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 3-4ths, 7-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-half. Royal Assurance 102 1-4th. London Assurance 13. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61. 17 s. to 18 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 21. 9s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. 15s. Premium. Salt Talties 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 3 s. Welsh ditto 19 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5-8ths, 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 124

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